

A RISING YOUNG UTAH SCULPTOR.

How Solon H. Borglum of Ogden is Winning a Name for Himself in the Art World at Paris—
Some of His Works.



SOLON H. BORGLUM.

About thirty years ago, in Ogden, the sculptor, Solon H. Borglum, was born. Few people in Utah have heard of him, yet he has won an enviable reputation and many honors of which the city and state of his birth should be proud to know.

When nine years of age his family moved away and with one exception he has never revisited his native state. In 1897 he went to the Cincinnati school of art. One year afterward he left for Paris, and since then has made wonderful advances in his work, which is filled with the highest qualities of originality and strength. He has secured an honorable mention at the "Salon" and a silver medal at the "Exposition Universelle." He has also been elected a member of the French National Sculpture society. There are twelve of his works now at the Buffalo Exposition, which visitors from Utah will be glad to see for themselves. Mr. Borglum was working at what is perhaps the greatest of his conceptions, "On the Border of the White Man's Country," when M. St. Gaudens and Frederic Mac-

Monnies called at his studio to select something for the French exposition. They requested him to try and finish it for the American section—an unusual honor—as space was so valuable that anything extra was not eagerly sought after. Mr. Borglum succeeded in time and it had a prominent place in the center of one of the rooms where the pictures were hung. It was for this he received the silver medal.

Most of Mr. Borglum's subjects are of Indian or frontier life. The greater number are small in size ranging in height from one to three or four feet. They are reproduced in marble, bronze, and Etain Artistic, and are suitable works of art for a home or any interior. There is always a dramatic and artistic arrangement in his work that gives it a certain distinction. His future is of the brightest promise, and there seems no limit to the honors he may yet attain.

In 1899 he married a French woman, the daughter of a well known clergyman. They spent part of their honeymoon on the Crow Creek Indian reservation,

where he was to study Indian life. It was a most novel experience for his bride, who had lived all her life in Paris. They are now living in the center of the artistic quarter, No. 7, rue Boissnadre, where anyone interested in his work will find a welcome. Mr. Borglum is most modest and unassuming, devoted to his work and living to develop his high ideals. His Utah friends hope it will not be long before some of it will be seen in the homes of the art-loving people in Utah; or in some of our public institutions, showing to the sculptor appreciation of his merit and spreading around it that indefinable culture which true art always bestows.

The Deseret News has been permitted, through the courtesy of Miss Mary Tassell, a Salt Lake friend of Mr. Borglum's, to see photographs of some of his sculptured creations, among which are, the one herewith reproduced, "Lassoing a Wild Horse," "On the Border of the White Man's Land," "Mare and Colt," which took a prize offered by Senator W. A. Clark, of the American club of Paris; and a "Lame Horse." All are strikingly strong and as certain to bring fame to Mr. Borglum as anything can be.



"LASSOING A WILD HORSE."

THE RUINS OF QUIRIGULA

Immense Monoliths Covered With Beautiful Carvings Artistically Executed.

B. Y. A. Expedition in Guatemala, Central America—Visit Ruins of Great Cities Once Inhabited by a Civilized Race—Rich and Beautiful Country Open to Settlement—Inducements to Investors.

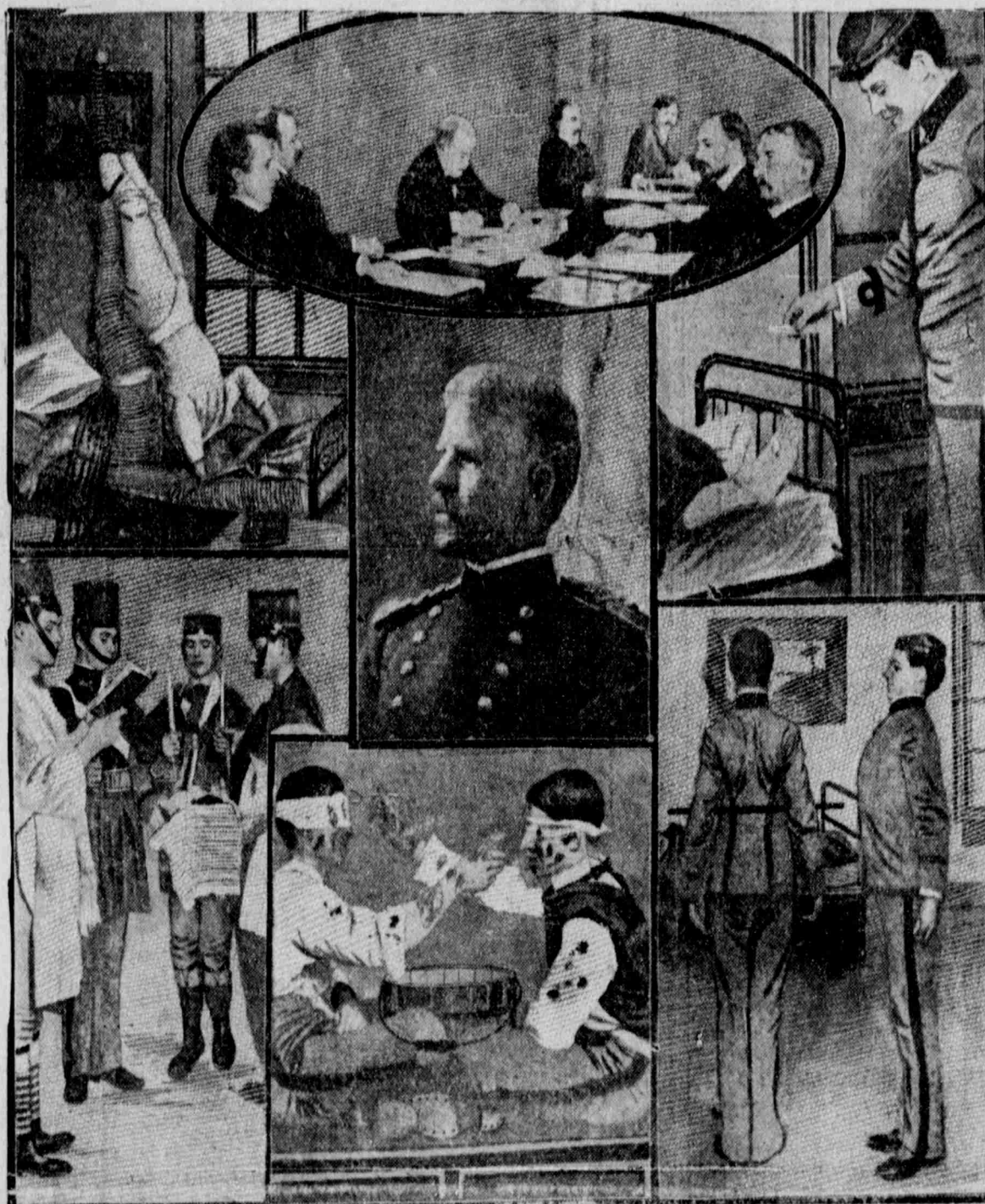
THE ruins of Quirigula are located on the north bank of the river Montagua, about 60 or 70 miles from its mouth, and about 21 miles below the town of Guastan. The valley here begins to widen until at times it becomes seven or eight miles wide. The Rio San Francisco is on its left while in places on the south the hills almost touch the larger river. The ruins stand really at the head of the large valley in which lies the tract of land spoken of later. Here is a good place for a large city. The land is fertile, it is rich and productive, and without irrigation almost anything planted will grow. But Quirigula is not the only city found in this valley. Dozens of others are found further down the river. But these are the most important and by far the most extensive of all.

Dr. Gordon had made thorough work of the clearing, excavating the fallen carved monoliths and in washing and cleaning them preparatory to the making of the papier mache moulds. It was found that about two to three feet of earth had accumulated around the ruins, so that one or two were almost buried. That part of the ruins seen consists of two artificial mounds of stone and mortar and disintegrated about 150 feet long. The one on the left is about 120 feet long, by 60 feet high, and 20 feet wide. The other is about 30 feet high with a level space on top on which were some buildings in ruins. On the north of the hill about a rod away is an artificial mound about a rod and a half wide by 10 feet high. On it, it may be part of a mote that once surrounded the entire city. However, this is all that is found at present.

The other hill directly south of the first is larger and higher. It is in shape something like the letter E with the side part left out. It is approximately 120 feet long with an extension 100 feet long and the other about 100 feet high. On the top of the hill are built three higher pyramids, the one on the east being 180 feet long and 100 feet high from the ground. The middle one 100 feet long and 60 feet high, and the one on the west wing was 180 feet long and 20 feet high. The whole is about 50 feet wide at the base. On the higher pyramidal mounds were buildings with circles similar to those at Palenque, only much more dilapidated. On these artificial mounds no doubt were large buildings, perhaps mostly of wood, for wood was plentiful. The rock was scarce, and these, too, in complete decay.

ARTISTIC MONOLITHS.

The most interesting part of the ruins, however, are the huge monoliths artistically carved in human and animal forms and in hieroglyphics. They will begin at the north mound, the north side of this mound is the actual lake, on the south stand a row of these monoliths, beautifully sculptured. The one on the west side is 18 feet high, 4 1/2 feet by 2 1/2 feet and is set in the ground perhaps 10 feet. Here there is a solid rock set long by 4 1/2 by 2 1/2 feet thick. It is carried more than three miles from the quarries in the mountains. It is not the largest by perhaps half. On its south side is the figure of a man, more than life size, having a beautiful head dress, his arms are not shown. On his body to the knees is a very rich dress containing ornaments. On his feet are double rows of hieroglyphics, which no doubt recite the history of the person whose image is so lifelike. The monolith on the north side of the one on the west is the first, giving a side view. This, however, has one that is seated as in walking, and in his hands on a pedestal with beautiful carvings below. In almost all cases the mouth is open and some of the teeth are shown. The nose is unusually large, and Roman in shape.

"HAZING-DISMISSAL" SAYS WAR DEPARTMENT.
Military Authorities Will Take Vigorous Action to Stamp Out Evil at West Point Military Academy—Recently Dismissed Cadets to Appeal to McKinley.

Secretary Root has determined that hazing shall cease at West Point. The war department will henceforth take vigorous action against any case of hazing discovered at the military academy. Absolute dismissal awaits the offenders in this particular. The above is an absolutely authentic snapshot of the various methods of hazing practiced at the military academy. Above is also shown the commission appointed by the war department to investigate the recent cases. In the center of the picture is shown Superintendent Mills of the academy.

A large irregular stone, in weight about fifty tons, and containing some beautiful carvings. It rests on two other stones buried in the earth, and appears to face the south. In front is the head of a monster, with large eyes, and with mouth wide open. In the mouth is a human head and trunk with beautiful features. The hands are folded over the chest. The dress is rich, the head dress low as compared with the other figures. On the sides of the rock are the legs of the animal. And rows of hieroglyphics, while on its back is a hieroglyphic, which on its back is the head and breast of a man. It faces north and rests on rocks as the other. The sides are beautifully carved, and

Further south about thirty yards is a row of two monoliths, one of which is 30 feet high by 5 1/2 by 3, and the other 22 feet high, by 4 1/2 by 2 1/2. As the others, these are beautifully carved with human figures on the north and south sides, and hieroglyphics on the east and west. One leans about 45 degrees, and looks as though it would fall any moment. Near by is also a large rock carved about twenty tons. It resembles a large animal with wide open mouth, and the legs of the animal. And rows of hieroglyphics, while on its back is a hieroglyphic, which on its back is the head and breast of a man. It faces north and rests on rocks as the other. The sides are beautifully carved, and

between the legs is a row of eight hieroglyphics. On the south end of the stone is the head and breast of a man richly clothed in a high head dress and short frock reaching to the knees. On the top of the stone, or the back of the animal are rich carvings.

Passing on further south a hundred yards we come to another set of figures somewhat resembling the first, but still different from them. The figures have no beard tufts, and hence are perhaps the images of women. The first monolith has but one figure on the back being covered with parallel rows of hieroglyphics, and so also the sides. The carvings are cruder, the figure coarser, and in several ways inferior workmanship is shown. The stone is fallen, and

was nearly buried when Dr. Gordon arrived. The next stone directly east of this is also fallen. It contains the richest and most beautiful carvings of all. On the south front is the form of a woman, smaller than life, in a sitting posture, with feet crossed, and hands resting on the thighs. The features are beautiful, and the rich decoration of feathers above are artistic. Two other monolithic pillars stand south of these, and then another hundred yards brings us to the south mound. Passing down inside the partial enclosure we first see four small stones, small as compared to the others, but in weight varying from 200 pounds to a half ton. One is a circular stone with hieroglyphics, and the figure of a man in a sitting posture carved on the top. Another is carved to look like the head of some large animal. The next stone, about one-half ton in weight, is broken, probably having fallen from the mound above. It is carved to look like an animal, with a human head, and human arms and legs. These are doubled as if the beast was about to jump. Heavy carvings are all over its back.

In front of the mound and facing the north are two large stones. The first will weigh probably fifteen tons. It is beautifully decorated with carvings of human heads, and hieroglyphics. But the stone that has attracted most attention both because of its size and the beauty of the workmanship upon it lies on the west of the last named. It is estimated to weigh sixty tons, and is called "The Great Turtle" from its supposed resemblance to that animal. On the south side is the head of an animal supposed to be that of a turtle. The carvings around it are very rich.

On the north side is the figure of a woman, about life size, in a sitting posture with feet crossed. Her hands are at her side, and appear to be grasping something. Her head dress and clothes appear to be very rich. On the east and west sides of the rock are rich carvings of figures and hieroglyphics, so also on the top. The whole work is in a high state of civilization, and must have been a people of great wealth. Who were they? If we could but read those hieroglyphics we could find out. Perhaps their whole history is there written. How they came here, who their forefathers were, and what prompted them to build these beautiful monuments. Perhaps in some future day a key will be found which will enable students to decipher these characters, and if so, what a flood of information will come into the world. No people would give that information a better welcome than we, for to none would it mean so much. I think, therefore, that our people should obtain accurate copies of all the hieroglyphics; not alone in Quirigula but in all the ruined cities of Central and South America. The work would be beyond price when completed.

Sunday night we slept in the deep forest. No sound could be heard except the occasional howl of a monkey, or the croak of an owl. A solemnity, a deep solemn spirit, brooded over the place. In the moonlight from our hammocks under the shed could be seen the towering forms of the monolithic pillars with the stiff staring men and women looking down upon us. Oh, if they could only speak, could only tell us who they were, and what is their history!

TRIP DOWN THE VALLEY.

We completed our inspection of the ruins by ten o'clock Monday morning. The second day, when we started for the settlement, the train arrived at 12 m., and on it we were going to Puerto Barrios. Our train arrived 20 minutes behind time, which is a good record considering everything. It stopped ten minutes

for the loading and unloading of freight, for it was what we call in Utah, an "accommodation train." It did not go very fast after it was started, but for the first time in my life I found myself desiring that the train should go slower. We were traveling through a beautiful country. From the very first we were in the primeval forest, continuous but for the few clearings made by the natives around their little villages.

In a little while we entered the Los Andes track of land, the land that we had heard so much about, and which we desired very much to see. This tract contains about 400,000 acres. It borders on Lake Izabal on one side, and on the Honduras line on the other, taking in the whole of the river valley between. Most of it is level, some rolling, while part is mountainous. Almost the whole of it in one way or another can be cultivated. At present it is covered with a heavy forest, in which there is much valuable woods, such as mahogany and cedar. On the mountains there is pine, much of which would make good saw timber. The valley and lower lands raise good corn, bananas, rubber trees, cacao beans, etc. With proper management the fruit can be taken and a shipment made every week in the year. They grow readily, require but little cultivation, and but little skill in handling.

INDUCEMENT TO SETTLERS.

This tract of land is now in the control of the railway company, or to be more accurate, the Central American Improvement Co., and it offered to settlers and investors on the following terms: A person or a set of persons may have the land for ten years at the end of which time he must pay for it at the rate of \$500 a caballeria (about 120 acres) in the money of the country. At present one dollar gold is worth about six dollars of the national money, which would bring the land to less than eighty cents per acre; but of the amount purchased he must have at least one-half into a crop of some kind, such as bananas, corn, beans, cacao, etc. The object here is to have the land produce freight for the railroad. The prices at which freight is to be moved from the tract to the various places of destination are in contract, so there is no danger of an increase in freight rates. The company reserves the right to cut all mahogany now standing on the land. Other woods will belong to the purchaser.

The government also has lands equal to the Los Andes lands, which it offers under certain conditions to bona fide settlers. It invites investigation. Public lands sell now for \$100 to \$500 a caballeria, but not to exceed \$500 in the money of the country, which is a low price of money, makes the land very cheap, for when planted to bananas, yield an annual crop worth \$200 or more per acre, at present prices.

I must call attention, too, while speaking of the richness of the valley to the fact that the mountains bordering it are some very rich places. Many of these mines are already yielding handsome returns, and yet the consensus of opinion is that not the tenth has been discovered, for there has been but little prospecting done.

A question that arises is, if this valley is so rich both in mineral and in agricultural possibilities, if it has once been the home of hundreds of thousands, as the ruins would indicate, why is it not now settled? Why has it been permitted to grow up to virgin forests? To this question I have not been able to obtain a satisfactory answer. A suggestion that it is unhealthy, that fever and ague abound, is answered by the fact that mahogany cutters have lived here in perfect health, and also that there are a few little native villages flourishing as they used to flourish when Quirigula was a great city. The most satisfactory explanation is found in the fact that there are not nearly enough people in Guatemala to occupy all its beautiful valleys, and that anciently it was necessary for safety from enemies to live in the mountains. Even after the conquest, many buccannery of the ocean frequently visited and ravished the coast cities and towns and this danger may have driven the last remnant inland. But whatever the explanation, here are the facts, a rich and fertile valley containing hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and the ruins of three large and once populous cities.

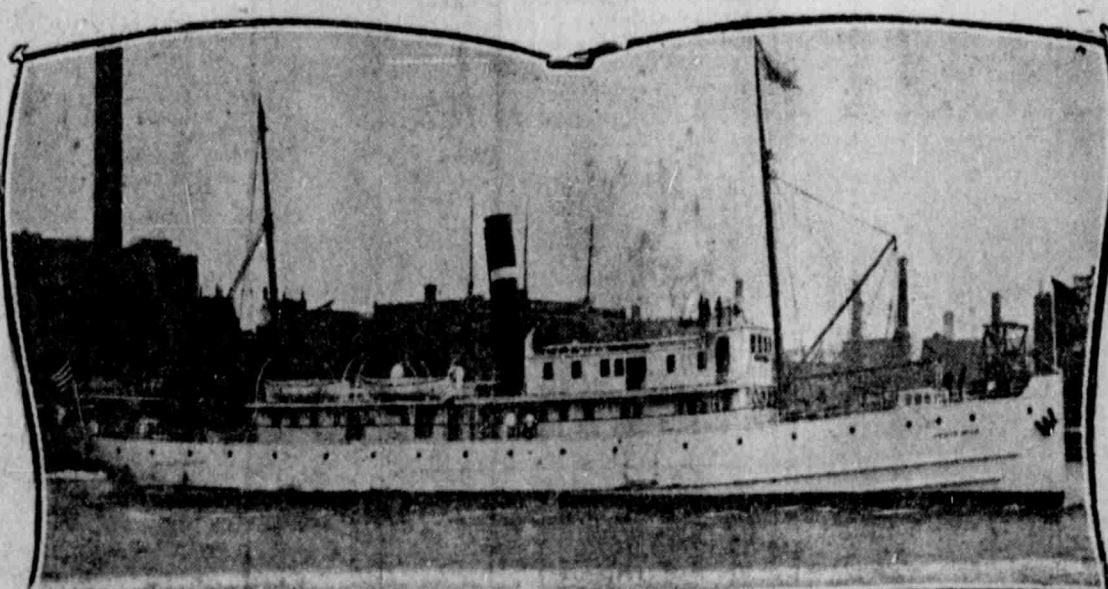
Not only the government, but the Central American Investment company invites settlers and investors. I believe myself, that fortunes could be made here in a proper selection of these lands, and if so, why not Utah people invest as well as any one else? Should any desire further information, they could write to Consul General McNally, Guatemala city, or to Mr. Leon Lowe, Consul General, to J. Alfred Snyder, 219 Barrons street, New Orleans. Better still, should any one feel so inclined, is to come down and see for one's self.

TRAVEL RESUMED.

At 5 p. m., we reached the port. To the question as to when we were due at the port, the conductor remarked, "When we arrive." In other words, we were not running on time. But we arrived early and had plenty of time

(Continued on page ten.)

WHERE SHAMROCK'S CREW WILL STAY.



This exclusive snapshot shows the steamer Porto Rico which has been chartered for a tender to Lippen's new challenger. Aboard this boat the crew of Shamrock II will live on their way to and during their stay in American waters. The Porto Rico is a steel vessel 215 feet long and 854 tons net register.

STRIKERS ARE WINNING.



The striking machinists who number 50,000 spread all over the country are obtaining easy victories in nearly every instance in their fight for a nine hour day at ten hours pay. Above we print exclusive authentic photographs of President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists and Samuel Gompers the labor leader, both of whom are central figures in the big strike.

